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Fountain Valley

AGENCY FOR COMMUNITY DEVEL

Fountain Valley Water Department

2013 Water Quality Report

From its most recognizable landmark to its iconic fountains, water plays a vital role in Fountain Valley's past, present, and future.

Your 2013 Water Quality Report

Drinking Water Quality

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers calendar year 2012 drinking water quality testing and reporting. The City of Fountain Valley Water Department (City) vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

Pursuant to the California Safe Drinking Water Act, the City monitors over 100 chemicals in your water supply. This report includes only the chemicals actually detected in the water. In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. For example, the Orange County Water District (OCWD), which manages the groundwater basin, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies imported water to the City, test for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and CDPH determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by OCWD for groundwater, MWDSC for treated surface water and the City for the water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for constituents that are regulated and unregulated.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Water bound for Southern California meanders through the Delta on its way to the State Water Project.

We Go to Great Lengths to Ensure the Continued Quality of Your Water

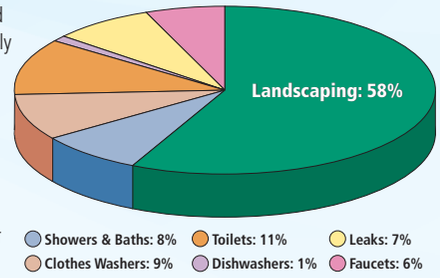
Sources of Supply

The City's water supply is a blend of groundwater from six City wells and one imported water connection originating from Northern California and the Colorado River by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) via MWDSC. Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, recycled Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS) water, and imported water. The groundwater basin is 350 square miles and lies beneath north and central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles County border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

How Residential Water is Used in Orange County

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By cutting your outdoor watering by 1 or 2 days a week, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

Visit www.bewaterwise.com for water saving tips and ideas for your home and business.



Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has enjoyed an abundant, seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. However, as water demand continues to increase statewide, we must be even more conscientious about our water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource.

OCWD and MWDOC work cooperatively to evaluate new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water reuse and recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, ocean and brackish water desalination, surface storage and water use efficiency programs. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term countywide water reliability and water quality.

A healthy water future for Orange County rests on finding and developing new water supplies, as well as protecting and improving the quality of the water that we have today. Your local and regional water agencies are committed to making the necessary investments today in new water management projects to ensure an abundant and high-quality water supply for our future.

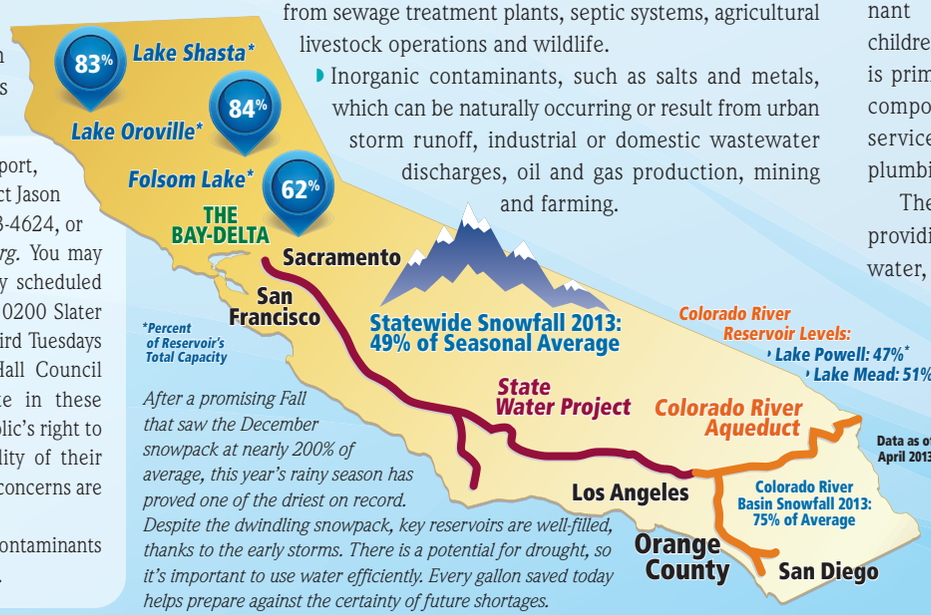
Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



After a promising Fall that saw the December snowpack at nearly 200% of average, this year's rainy season has proved one of the driest on record. Despite the dwindling snowpack, key reservoirs are well-filled, thanks to the early storms. There is a potential for drought, so it's important to use water efficiently. Every gallon saved today helps prepare against the certainty of future shortages.

About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Jason Shim, Water Quality Technician, at (714) 593-4624, or send e-mail to *jason.shim@fountainvalley.org.* You may also address your concerns at the regularly scheduled City Council Meetings held at City Hall at 10200 Slater Avenue in Fountain Valley on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The City firmly believes in the public's right to know as much as possible about the quality of their drinking water and the health of their watershed. Your input and concerns are very important to us.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information You Should Know About the Quality of Your Drinking Water

Chloramines

The City imports water from MWDSC which produces water using chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as its drinking water disinfectant. Chloramines are effective killers of bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Chloramines form fewer disinfection by-products and have no odor when used properly. People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment. Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks or aquaria should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish. For further information or if you have any questions about chloramines please call (714) 593-4624 or visit www.fountainvalley.org.

1,4-Dioxane

1,4-Dioxane is a chemical contaminant primarily used as an industrial stabilizer to enhance performance of solvents in many manufacturing processes. It is found in foods (shrimp, chicken, tomatoes, etc.) and food additives and ordinary household products (cosmetics, deodorants, and shampoos). The USEPA has classified 1,4-dioxane as a probable human carcinogen. Due to limited data on health effects, there is no federal or state drinking water standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL). The CDPH has established a Notification Level of 1 parts per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane. CDPH also recommends that drinking water sources with 1,4-dioxane in excess of 35 ppb be removed from service. The City's wells have been tested for 1,4-dioxane ranging from non-detect to 3.2 ppb. All levels were well below the CDPH's recommended level of 35 ppb to remove from service.

CDPH does not recommend treatment or removal of wells from service at these levels. We believe that the 1,4-dioxane found in groundwater originated from the seawater injection barrier, which uses recycled water. An industrial discharger was identified as the principal source in the recycled water. This source was eliminated and an additional advanced oxidation treatment step was added to remove 1,4-dioxane from future injection water.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. MWDSC tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2012 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The USEPA and the federal Centers for Disease Control

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and CDPH have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

2012 City of Fountain Valley Drinking Water Quality
Local Groundwater and Metropolitan Water District Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Groundwater Amount	Avg. Imported MWD Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2011 and 2012							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	3	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	NR	ND	ND – 4	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	5	2	1.9 – 10	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2012							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	<0.05	0.15	ND – 0.34	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND	ND – 2.5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.1	ND	ND – 0.11	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.37	NR	0.28 – 0.44	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.7 – 1.3 ppm Optimal Level 0.8 ppm		See Footnote 1	0.8	0.7 – 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	45	45	5.6	ND	ND – 11	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate and Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	1.3	ND	ND – 2.4	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2012							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	<50	150	ND – 340	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	44	90	23 – 93	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	0.25	1	ND – 3	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Copper (ppm)	1*	n/a	<0.05	ND	ND – 0.15	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (odor units)	3*	n/a	ND	2	ND – 2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	670	780	340 – 990	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	95	160	49 – 170	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	410	500	260 – 650	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.02	ND	ND – 0.2	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2012							
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	180	98	53 – 220	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1,000	n/a	<100	130	ND – 150	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	79	51	43 – 130	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	260	210	84 – 430	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	15	12	5 – 25	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	Not Regulated	0.02	<1	ND	ND – 2.8	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	21	7.6 – 23	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	8.1	7.8 – 8.4	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.8	4	1.6 – 4.5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	46	80	36 – 81	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	<0.3	2.4	ND – 2.7	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	3.1	ND	ND – 4.9	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **NR** = not required to be tested; **ND** = not detected; **NL** = Notification Level; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

(1) The Fountain Valley water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7 ppm to 1.3 ppm as required by the California Department of Public Health regulations.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.04	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms.
Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).
A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride occurs naturally in the City's water supplies. In addition to the natural levels, the City's water system adds a small concentration of sodium fluoride to the water to promote dental benefits per a majority vote of the community during the early 1970s. Fluoridating the water especially helps to prevent tooth decay in children. Because of the dramatic health benefits of fluoridating drinking water, a 1997 assembly bill of the state of California has mandated all large system water suppliers to begin fluoridating their systems. In 2007 MWDSC began fluoridation of their water supply. The City's water is fluoridated to the CDPH optimal range of between 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. A good place to begin your own research is the City of Fountain Valley website:

www.FountainValley.org.

In addition to extensive information about your local water and the support and services we offer, you'll find links for many other local, statewide, and national resources.

There are many places to go for additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1-800-232-4636
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

California Department of Public Health
www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

For more information about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709 or at edymally@mwdh2o.com.

Radon Advisory

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S.

Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon could increase the risk of stomach cancer. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through your tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

The maximum amount of Radon detected in your water during 2012 was 383 picocuries per liter which is equivalent to 0.04 picocuries per liter of Radon in indoor air of a typical family residence. The USEPA Action Level for radon in indoor air is 4.0 picocuries per liter.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon is 4 picocuries per liter of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly.

For additional information, call the State Radon Program (1-800-745-7236), the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemo-therapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by CDPH to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

In 2012, MWDSC submitted to CDPH its updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/ stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWDSC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (213) 217-6850.

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in February 2003. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: dry cleaners, gas stations, historic gas stations, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, and sewer collection systems.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Department of Public Health Office of Drinking Water, Santa Ana District, 28 Civic Center Plaza, Room 325, Santa Ana, CA 92701. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (714) 593-4400.

2012 City of Fountain Valley Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	49	19 – 53	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	17	1.4 – 21	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1	0.1 – 2.1	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.12	ND – 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; thirty are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Color was not detected in 2012.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Positive Samples	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	1.3%	No	Naturally present in the environment

No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	ND	0 / 32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	0.14	0 / 32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

For the sampling event, 32 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in August 2012.
Lead was detected in one home, but did not exceed the Action Level (AL). Copper was detected in 19 samples, none of which exceeded the AL.
A regulatory AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ON THE COVER

Water Blends Well with the City of Fountain Valley

The Water Storage Tank at Ellis and the 405 Freeway is perhaps the City's most well-known landmark, while the fountain at City Hall hearkens back to the City's pioneer days. Recent developments with the City's water, however, are less known – and that's the way we like it. The Well at Nieblas Park is a prime example. Situated in the midst of a public park, amid picnic tables, open grass, and a children's playground, it's housed in a building designed to blend well with the surrounding community.

The Fountain at City Hall

City of Fountain Valley

Field Services ~ Water Department
17300 Mt. Herrmann Street
Fountain Valley, California 92708

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This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

Este informe contiene informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hable con alguien que entiende.

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。